

The Sun

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The Lesson of the Korean Strait.

In the last years of the life of Capt. JOHN ERICSSON the inventor of the Monitor spoke with something like contempt of the existing naval constructions of the world. In his confident opinion their day was over, and they were destined to go to the scrap heap within a short period, rendered useless and useless by submarine attack against their vulnerable hulls below the water line.

Capt. ERICSSON died in 1859. That was the year in which Japan became a constitutional Government, and its formal entry into the family of the so-called civilized Powers was then signified by the conclusion of its first treaty with one of them, Mexico, on an equal basis. Five years afterward its navy destroyed the Chinese fleet in the Yalu River, and thereafter Japan began to rank among the naval Powers of civilization. Ten years after ERICSSON'S death came the naval battles at Manila and Santiago, in which our navy destroyed the Spanish fleet.

Since that time, so far from Capt. ERICSSON'S predictions having been fulfilled, all the great naval Powers of the world have gone more extensively than ever into the construction of the ships whose early consignment to the scrap heap was expected by him. The battleship type has been more completely developed and it is now the central feature of every navy. Coincidentally there has been development of the torpedo boat, of fixed and floating mines, and, to some extent, of the submarine boat; but these have been treated as only subsidiary to the battleship, on which has been the greatest of the naval expenditure.

The question of the relative importance of the two systems of naval attack and defense is still under debate; but it is probable that the means used and the results obtained by Togo in the Korean Strait will help essentially toward the solution of the problem, if it does not solve it completely. As yet we have no details of that engagement sufficient to enable us to draw any decisive conclusion from them. All we know so far is that torpedoes and mines, and possibly submarine boats, were used by the Japanese with terrible effect and that the Russian battleships were an easy prey for the enemy. Lining, magnificent constructions, heavily armored, with guns of great caliber and with mechanical contrivances representing the latest achievements of electrical science, were sent to the bottom as if they had been cockshells.

Does this suggest that even if Capt. ERICSSON'S prediction of fifteen or twenty years ago, that the development of submarine attack would send all the older naval constructions to the scrap heap, is not yet fulfilled, the day of its fulfillment is approaching?

Will the Czar Convoke a National Assembly?

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg the Czar, after a prolonged and agitated sitting of the council summoned to Tsarskoe-Selo, and sharing the repugnance of most of his advisers to the immediate conclusion of a humiliating peace, accepted the dangerous alternative of convoke a zemski sobor, or national assembly, to which shall be referred the question whether the war shall be prosecuted, and if so with what means. It is said that with great reluctance did NICHOLAS II. consent to take this step, and as at the hour when we write the decree is not known to have been published it may be yet suppressed.

It is easy to understand why the war party, which notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine, seconded by Mr. Witte and even the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, was able to muster a large majority, opposes immediate negotiations for peace. The men who have exposed Russia to an unbroken series of disgraceful reverses naturally shrink from an act which would be tantamount to a confession of their incapacity, and the Czar himself cannot be expected to wish to figure in history as the first ROMANOFF who bent the knee to a despised Asiatic Power. If peace must be sued for, they would like to shift the responsibility for the ignominious petition to the Russian people as a whole. Thus they would hope to merge their individual dishonor in the national shame.

There was also the question of ways and means. Mr. Witte doubtless convinced the intelligent members of the council held at Tsarskoe-Selo that if the Government should continue to rely on foreign loans for the prosecution of the war it would steer straight toward bankruptcy. On the other hand, he could not deny that if pride should impel the Russian people to declare that they never would renounce their foothold on the Pacific, and should excite such an outburst of enthusiasm as MARIA THERESA in her extremity evoked from Hungarian magnates, there would be no difficulty about funds. Under the circumstances most of the council, more alive to their own immediate interests than to the ultimate fate of the autocratic system and the dynasty, seem to have pursued the very course recommended in 1789 by the advisers of LOUIS XVI. as a means of shielding the State from insolvency and to have persuaded NICHOLAS II. to adopt

the dangerous expedient of calling a national assembly.

When the States-General convened at Versailles more than a century and a half had passed since France had witnessed a meeting of the kind, and more than two centuries have elapsed since the last zemski sobor was summoned. In the composition of the latter, as of the former convention, there is much that is reassuring to the partisans of absolute government. It doubtless is argued in Russia to-day, as it was in France in 1789, that a stream cannot rise higher than its source, and that an assembly made up of delegates from provincial councils may be trusted to share the preconceptions and accept the limitations of the parent bodies. The composition of the new zemski sobor will be defined, of course, in the Czar's decree, but we take for granted that it will be modeled on that of preceding assemblies of the same name, which evidently were conceived in the ruler's interest. That is to say, the national assembly may be divided at the outset into three or more orders, which, as was originally the case with the French States-General, will be expected to vote separately.

If, however, the example of the zemstvos or provincial councils be followed, the three orders, though representing different classes of the population, will vote together. A zemstvo—the term is applicable alike to a provincial council and to the council of a district or smaller administrative unit—consists of three kinds of delegates. First, landed proprietors, all nobles possessing more than 500 acres having a right to vote, while delegates are sent by the remainder along with delegates from the clergy in their capacity of land owners; secondly, representatives of the merchants, artisans and urban population; lastly, representatives of the peasants, who are indirectly chosen by the communal authorities. As a rule, precautions are taken to assure the numerical inferiority of the last named class of delegates to the aggregate of the two other classes.

Until recently it has generally proved practicable for the Minister of the Interior to control these local assemblies by applying the maxim, Divide and rule. Moreover, theoretically the representative of the central government is clothed with the power to annul the decisions of the zemstvos, a power often exercised in practice. We can see then how, assuming that a zemski sobor, like its model the zemstvo, would be split up by class interests and qualified to render only advisory, not final, decisions, shorthanded champions of the autocracy might believe that they could summon such a national assembly with impunity, and make of it a catapaw.

Thus reasoned the counselors of LOUIS XVI. when, after much hesitation, they resolved to call together the States-General. We know what came of that momentous decision. To those familiar with the history of zemski sobors the experiment which NICHOLAS II. is now inclined to make seems even more portentous. It was one of those assemblies that turned its back upon the Czar then reigning and bestowed the imperial crown upon MICHAEL ROMANOFF, a youth of sixteen, who had no title, except his father's virtues, to the throne. A national convention recognized as possessing the authority to found a dynasty might also, it would seem, depose one.

The Improved Condition of the Canal Zone

The last report of the chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, dated April 21, 1905, is full of encouragement. The health conditions are better than at any time since the occupation of that territory, and are steadily improving.

For the month of March, with 9,000 employees on the rolls, there were only 153 sick in the hospitals and 11 deaths. This implies an average sick rate of 17 per thousand for the year, and a death rate of not quite 15 in each thousand for the same period of time. This report compares favorably with similar statistics for laborers in any part of the United States, and is far superior to the conditions which prevailed during the period of French construction. When the French came on the scene, in 1881, their death rate was more than 60 in a thousand. The rate of mortality under the present administration is 132 for a year, while for the same number of employees under French control the figures ran as high as 620. In other words there have been saved, as compared with the De Lesseps period, 2,238 men from the sick list and 481 lives of employees.

The yellow fever situation during the month has been equally encouraging. There has been a steady decline; in January there were 19 cases, in February 14, and in March 11. If the death rate from this pernicious disease is maintained for a year with an average force of 5,000 men employed, the ratio of mortality from yellow fever will be less than one in every thousand. The French lost 24 in every thousand from this malarial.

This excellent report reflects great credit upon Col. GORGAS and his staff, who are now laboring under fewer embarrassments than at any time since the organization of the first commission. The President and the Secretary of War have shown a proper appreciation of the labors of the sanitary commission, and there is little doubt that Governor MACDONALD will support his sanitary chief and give him the freest hand possible.

Police Lawlessness.

At bottom most of the difficulty of managing the Police Department of New York springs from the ingrained belief of some policemen that they are a privileged class. The neglect of the community to insist on the observance of the laws by the police has strengthened this opinion, and the responsibility for its continuance rests on the citizens as much as on the police.

Commissioner MACDONALD has done what he could to bring the men under him to an understanding of their subjection to the law, but the task is an exceedingly difficult one. If, as in the latest case of alleged police brutality, the victim will not prosecute the man who assaulted him, and a Magistrate, after declaring himself

convinced that an outrage has been committed, wants the matter hushed up, the Commissioner is almost helpless. Any investigation he might undertake would be hampered seriously, if not thwarted absolutely, by the unwillingness of all hands to tell the facts—the victim because of the fear of future persecution, the police because of the false notion that they must stick together.

Usually the victims of such assaults are not powerful or well known persons. They fear the police, and dare not proceed against them. No strong public sentiment backs them up when they do make complaints or sustain them when they feel the results of persecution. Therefore complaints are not pressed, and each unpunished outrage adds to the conviction of the police that they are immune from prosecution.

Neither Commissioner MACDONALD nor any other man can put a stop to police abuses until the citizens generally demand it. In this, as in all other matters of administration, the citizens get what they will put up with, and nothing better; and police lawlessness is as much the fault of the public as it is of the police.

A Greek Play at Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 22d of May last the "Edipus at Colonus" of SOPHOCLES was acted by students of the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's College in the auditorium of the institution in Philadelphia. We have received the program of the performance, together with an explanation of the reasons for giving the production. It is a handsome pamphlet containing the Greek text of the tragedy, with a translation into English. This translation, made by the sophomore class of the college, incidentally to their study of "Edipus at Colonus" as a part of their curriculum, with the assistance of their professor, is creditable both to their understanding of the Greek and their facility in graceful English expression.

The production of the play, therefore, involved hard and long continued work. The difficult task of providing a suitable musical setting, assigned to Prof. FRANCIS O'BRIEN, the director of music at the Church of the Gesu at Philadelphia, was performed most satisfactorily, and the prelude music and also the choral chants were his original work. It all proved singularly effective.

The striking feature of the presentation at Philadelphia was that it owed its inception to the classical enthusiasm of a priest, the Rev. CORNELIUS J. GILLESPIE of the Society of Jesus, the president of St. Joseph's College, and to the encouragement given to him by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Philadelphia and about one hundred and fifty other Roman Catholic clergymen, who acted as "patrons" of the performance. This expressed not merely and generally liberality concerning the theater, but it also showed particularly the broadmindedness which love of classical art and scholarship breeds, for "Edipus at Colonus" is the play of SOPHOCLES in which the merciless Greek fatalism is most unrelieved by any sentiment akin to the Christian.

The performance of the tragedy by the students of St. Joseph's was on a high plane of artistic merit, and in that respect bore comparison with the production of the "Edipus Rex" of SOPHOCLES at Harvard University twenty years ago.

Miles and Massachusetts.

Lieut. GEN. NELSON APPLETON MILES, most gorgeous soldier of modern times, is a native of Westminister, Mass., and his military career began in 1861 when he abandoned "mercantile pursuits"—that is, clerking—to become a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. A brave, devoted soldier, too many persons forget his honorable record and remember only the peculiarities of his later services to his country. Now he wants to run for Governor of his native State.

Last year Gen. MILES made an active campaign for the Prohibitionist and Democratic nominations for President. His literary bureau promised to carry practically as many States for the party nominating him as THEODORE ROOSEVELT afterward won for the Republicans. Disappointed by the national conventions of these two parties, Gen. MILES accepted appointment as military adviser to Governor WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, but refused to become Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, preferring a position that carried no salary. When the Alexander-Hyde trouble in the Equitable Life Assurance Society began, Gen. MILES was one of those "mentioned" to succeed Mr. ALEXANDER as president of that organization. This, and his recommendation that the Massachusetts militia be clothed in Continental uniforms, kept him from falling into obscurity during the earlier half of the present year, and now he finds a further opportunity in Governor DOUGLAS'S announcement that he will not be a candidate for renomination.

Chairman JOHN J. FLAHERTY of the Democratic State Committee says that Gen. MILES is "the people's ideal, almost." Whatever an "almost" ideal may lack to meet the people's demand he should be able to make up in five months, the time that will elapse before election. Gen. MILES will make an active campaign. If he gets the nomination, while he may not be able to spend as much money as Governor DOUGLAS did, he would canvass the State thoroughly, and even in Republican Massachusetts "the people's ideal, almost" should be able to win the election; or at least—almost.

Several recent arrests of "fortune tellers" and astrologers call attention to the lenity of New York lawmakers of half a century or more ago toward the soothsayers. At that time, however, the legislators had little patience with offenders who compounded or prescribed drugs or essences when not qualified to do so with safety to patients. To prescribe "while in a state of intoxication" any poisonous drug or medicine which might endanger the patient's life was made an offense punishable by imprisonment. Among the criminal offenses which New York formerly legislated against was "wilfully or maliciously to break, destroy, remove any milestone, milestone or guide post, or any public highway or turnpike." Navigating any boat or vessel for

gain and then "wilfully receiving so many passengers or such quantity of other lading on board that she sinks or oversets" was a misdemeanor.

An early New York statute declared that "every person who shall be confided for nursing, or who with intent to deceive the parent or guardian substitutes another child," is punishable by "imprisonment not exceeding seven years." These were the times, the memory of which is perpetuated by sensational novelists, of child stealing and of changelings.

A section of the old criminal code declared that "to bribe the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, member of the Legislature, Commissioner of the Land Office, Surveyor-General, Secretary of State or Attorney-General" was punishable by imprisonment not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Racing, running of other trials of speed between horses or other animals, within one mile of the place where a court was then held, was declared a misdemeanor, and voting more than once for the same candidate for the same office, or for different candidates for the same office in the same ward or town, was declared a misdemeanor.

In the criminal laws of half a century ago to challenge another to fight a duel, to send or deliver such challenge, knowingly to carry, or to write, to accept, knowingly to carry, or to deliver such challenge, or to advise, countenance or assist such duel was a crime punishable by "imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years."

Posting another for not fighting a duel was a crime, too, and astrologers, sons of diviners and interpreters of dreams and omens enjoyed a pleasant toleration, which they have legally been deprived in these days, as recent arrests show.

By all the canons of art JIMMY HOPKINS had lived with his boots on, at the hands of the law, while engaged in some Napoleonic crime. For so brilliant an operator to meet a prosaic death seems utterly unreasonable and unfitting. Among criminals there are grades, just as there are among honest men, and HOPKINS was in the top rank. To Paul SHERRIN, jailer, readers of the last issue of the Sun, he was a man of the law, the vault he cracked, and it is a pity that his genius was spent in fighting society instead of in his art.

On the hoardings not far from the Astor Library there are advertised theatrical performances in the German, Italian, Yiddish, Russian and, of course, English languages. But this polyglot list does not include all the varieties of drama that New York offers. The Chinese theater does not advertise.

The Vice-President's great oration at Portland, Oregon, suffered some damage in course of telegraphic transmission. The wires represented him as saying that the tragic events which are transpiring in the Orient are the result of every lover of peace and humanity the world over.

Of course, what Mr. FAIRBANKS said was that tragic events were transpiring in the Orient. So cautious a candidate for the Presidency would never be guilty of the outrage on the English language attributed to him in the telegraphed version.

It is indeed doubtful if the decadence of the Cabinet, its loss of influence and of position, is consistent with our system of Government.—BOSTON HERALD.

The Cabinet is not an integral part of our system of Government. It is an afterthought, a convenience, an expedient for the relief of Chief Magistrates who are unable to decide everything themselves. GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first President to call together the heads of the executive departments and to consult them as an advisory body. There was nothing in the Constitution requiring him so to do. The Cabinet is not mentioned in the Constitution. Mr. ROOSEVELT could abolish the Cabinet meeting, if he saw fit.

FOR A "PRESIDENT'S CUP."

Interesting Suggestion of Another Transatlantic Race Back to Sandy Hook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The other day I saw in your paper an account of a race across the ocean, now finished. Eight American, two British and one German boat, eleven in all, have contested for the cup given by His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor.

The result has shown that in a trial of 3,000 miles across the sea, without restrictions as to hull, rig and size, seamanship and personal merit small boats can have furnished a test more valuable than any competition of purely racing machines.

Now that all the participants have arrived out safely, after their gallant effort to the eastward, for the Emperor's cup and added prizes, would it not be in order—and at probably no great expense to the Government—to have the American, British and German representatives of the winning team to sail to the Lizard to Sandy Hook for the "President's Cup"?

There is little doubt that Roosevelt would be only too glad to offer such a prize were the suggestion properly made.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Corea for the Koreans, Manchuria for the Chinese.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: There was a remark in one of your editorials yesterday to the effect that the United States should become a Continental Empire. Why not? Did Japan not declare at the beginning of the war that she sought Russia only in order to drive the Russian out of the belligerent's hands, and to restore integrity of China, in accordance with her alliance with England? Did Japan not assure us that she was not going to retain Corea after the war? What right has the victor of the belligerents to retain Manchuria or Corea or both? They do not belong to either of them. The simple fact that both nations are unable to govern the property rights of the mainland does not give them the right to do so. It would be like two small boys walking along the street, each with a loaf of bread, a man coming along and taking the loaves from them, and then interfering, beating the other man off, and then walking off with both loaves.

Would it suit the American interests to have Japan retain Corea and Manchuria, thus becoming continental neighbors of China, and finally crowd us out of the Chinese market? I believe we may expect a protest from the Powers should Japan try to retain Corea or Manchuria or both.

NEW YORK, June 2.

A Temperance Lecture.

From the Toronto Globe.

The result of the lecture on the subject of the temperance lecture over which the triumph of sober Japan over whiskey soaked Russia, the greatest temperance lecture ever delivered to the world, to nations and to individuals as well.

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THE GREATEST OF ANTI-GRAFT VICTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Mr. Ballard says Togo's victory was due to the school book behind the gun, but we are sure that the school book was not the only weapon.

China suffers worse from graft than Russia, seriously explain the purity of character in Japan which has led up to this highest of all anti-graft victories that the world has ever seen.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Rejoice! Rejoice! at Soebbe.

Ab, Japanese hospital nurse, who you fetch me some more connoisseur, for you vanish again.

Will you kindly explain.

Just what was the game Saturday?

Soon after I entered that strait.

So softly and quite on the sly.

Did a big lunar chuck.

Fell downward jerk.

Or the earth had me on its eye?

Flucluate this.

Quaint Japanese miss.

Ab, motion me not to be silly.

This silence I cannot endure.

Why have such a cruel.

On whispering "Huah!"

And taking my temperature?

Explain—When I entered that strait.

Between that collection of laes.

Oh, what was the thing?

"That, sounding like 'ling' and 'ling'.

Projected me ninety-two miles!

Flucluate same.

Fair Japanese dame.

Ab, why did I elude the globe.

A-souring sensational deeds.

And wherefore, Ab, me?

Did I leave the North Sea?

And the brand of torpedos is breeds?

When I think of the Tai Shima Strait.

I'm taken with serious chills.

And longings to curse.

Ab, ah—ah—ah—the nurse!

Ab, why am I here taking pills?

Flucluate this.

You Japanese brat!

THOMAS R. YARRA.

OUR SHARE OF JAPAN'S TRADE.

We Are Her Best Customer and She Is a Good Customer of Ours.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: By the following table we can see at once how great has been the increase in Japan's imports since 1884, and of our share therein as compared with that of Great Britain, quoting round millions of dollars only:

	Japan's Imports.	Our share.	Britain's share.
1884.....	\$25,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$11,000,000
1894.....	58,000,000	5,000,000	21,000,000
1904.....	109,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000
1904.....	135,000,000	26,000,000	37,000,000

Our increase of \$14,000,000 between 1884 and 1894 is remarkable compared with Great Britain's \$1,000,000 increase in the same five years. As Great Britain began with \$11,000,000 in 1884—five and one-half times our \$2,000,000 quota—it is more than encouraging that our share in the twenty years, 1884 to 1904, was \$27,000,000 against Great Britain's \$26,000,000 increase.

It is significant of Japan's commercial advance that her total imports multiplied nearly seven and one-half times in the twenty years, the increase being from \$25,000,000 to \$135,000,000. A large share of Japan's imports being raw cotton, leather and other raw materials, and articles partly manufactured, it is easy, by these increased import figures, to appreciate the great strides in manufacturing which the Chrysanthemum Empire has made in the past twenty years.

When the Japanese imports into Japan in 1904 chiefly consisted of:

	Value.
Mineral oils.....	\$4,500,000
Raw cotton.....	4,000,000
Iron and steel goods.....	3,500,000
Leather.....	1,700,000
Textiles.....	1,000,000

These items are followed by wheat, other cereals, canned provisions, cars and carriages, leaf tobacco and coal, in the order named. The last five items, the bulk of Japan's trade is to American industries generally.

About 77 per cent. of Japan's imports are from Great Britain, British India, the United States, China and Germany, in the following order: Great Britain, 20.2 per cent.; British India, including Ceylon, 10.1 per cent.; United States, 15.7 per cent.; China, 14.8 per cent.; and Germany, 7.7 per cent. of Japan's total imports.

Japan's exports in 1904 amounted to \$159,000,000. The principal buyers were:

	Value.
United States.....	\$30,425,000
Great Britain.....	25,827,000
France.....	18,067,000
Germany.....	10,545,000
China.....	8,541,000
Japan.....	5,841,000

Here we see how valuable our trade is to Japan, our purchases being one-third of her total exports.

We are Japan's best customer, and Japan is a good customer of ours. The probability of a treaty of reciprocity between us, and that of a free trade pact with other nations, is a fact that both have to take into consideration. This result proves that neither treaties of reciprocity nor tariff revision are to be feared by our foreign commerce.

Quality and prices of goods and demand, both ways, regulate all that.

Our examination of Japan's exports for twenty years brings out the fact that her exports to the United States have increased at a rate far in excess of her exports to either of the leading European countries. See the figures:

	Japan's Exports.	Our share.	Britain's share.
1884.....	\$25,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$11,000,000
1894.....	58,000,000	2,000,000	21,000,000
1904.....	109,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000
1904.....	135,000,000	26,000,000	37,000,000

There is a value to Japan in these figures of our share of her exports—\$30,425,000 in 1904—more than double the amount of her exports to the United States in 1904.

Here is the list:

	Value.
Raw silk and waste.....	\$30,425,000
Silk manufactures.....	5,000,000
Mats and matting.....	2,300,000
Tea and cordwain.....	1,000,000

These are followed by camphor, straw, braids, chip, braids, sulfur, tooth brushes and other articles.

Our trade with Japan is worth \$30,425,000, and our share of Japan's exports is worth \$30,425,000.

Great Britain has its valuable political treaty with Japan, while Japan has a monetary and commercial relation with us, which, in the long run, will probably be of more value in the coming development of Japanese commerce.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, June 2.

The Religious Revival in Schenectady.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The busiest hour of the busiest afternoon of a busy week in a city, and a large church thronged with men, women and children, the plain Gospel preached in a graphic but plain way, is the report the Rev. Dr. J. Dawson of London can make of his opening meeting in this city this afternoon. Long before the meeting the First Dutch Reformed Church was filled. It had been preceded by a conference and a meeting of the ministers and business men of the city.

The large congregation sang "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" and "Tell Me the Old Story." The church carried that day by European reviews, and the church carried that day by European reviews, and the church carried that day by European reviews.

It is not by any means what is commonly understood by "evangelist," but is the pastor of one of the largest churches in London, situated in one of its best residence centers.

At this moment people are pouring into the First Presbyterian Church for Dr. Dawson's second meeting. The religious revival in Schenectady is spreading. On Friday afternoon will be the third meeting, and the fourth and last on that evening. Dr. Dawson is a man of great energy and ability. His Ministry Association and an influential committee of the business men of the city for conference as to the future evangelistic work proposed for Schenectady.

From here he goes to Washington for several meetings and then to London, returning to the city this afternoon, and in the coming fall, he will be in the city.

SCHENECTADY, June 1.

Is It Worth While to Be a First-Class Power?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The great nation when at war, seen to regard with the greatest dread that particular defeat which strikes the hour of their fall from the position of a Power of the first class—that of a Power of the second class. Leaving military and naval prestige out of the question, is there any material advantage, may I ask, in being a Power of the first class?

The answer is, I believe, it cannot be repeated, for Japan cannot now be either over-awed or hoodwinked.

She won the victory; let none presume to interfere a second time.

Today Japan displays the primacy of power with only two or three nations. Her moderation in demand can be safely inferred from the wisdom she has shown in all her actions under her constitution. The Eastern question better than any other Power, she can be trusted to act with greater wisdom than those short-sighted Powers whose conduct of ten years ago made it certain that the present war would come.

The whole conduct of Japan shows the very sublimity of patriotism, and I am well persuaded that to the Japanization of Corea and Manchuria, the utilization of her atomic energies will be given for at least a generation.

Let Japan settle the terms of peace without interference.

J. C. C.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Foreign Contract Opportunities.

Electric works are projected in Austria Hungary at Debent, near Lienz, Tyrol, to cost \$105,000; at Bad Ischl, to cost \$52,000; and at Zitzkau, to cost \$20,000.

An electric railway is to be constructed from Waldrup to Grödenbach, by the municipality of Saaz, Bohemia.

Feldbach, Styria, is to have an electrical works. Two iron bridges will be constructed for the Austro-Hungarian Government, by the municipality of Saaz, Bohemia.

A funicular railway up the Schmitthorn is to be built by Herr von Metzdorf, Innsbruck.

The tramways of Porto Alegre, Brazil, are to be electrified.

The Government of Bolivia will build a railroad from Culiacan to the Magdalena River.

Electric traction is to be installed on the Matamoros Railroad by the Mexican Government, which will also construct a railroad from Calvo to the Matamoros.

There is a revelation in Egypt in various lines of progress and activity.

New quays with modern mechanical equipment are to be constructed in the harbor of Havana, Cuba.

Electric tramways are to be built at Hanan, near Frankfurt, Germany. Several of the lines will run to nearby towns.

Tramway construction is being carried on by the Municipality of Santiago, for a seventy-five mile railroad from Yate, Chile, to Valle Nevado, Argentina. The cost is estimated at \$5,000,000.

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LAKE MOHONK PLATFORM.

President Roosevelt Commended for His Efforts to Promote Arbitration.

LAKE MOHONK, June 2.—A platform of principles setting forth the achievements and purposes of the international arbitration movement was adopted in the afternoon of yesterday at the session of the conference on international arbitration.

The platform expresses its gratification over the advance made in the cause of the pacific settlement of disputes between nations during the past year and points out that the Hague convention commands increasing confidence between civilized peoples, and that its purpose and scope are better understood.

The settlement of the North Sea incident is cited, and confidence is expressed that the tribunal will become of increasing importance in maintaining the peace of the world. On President Roosevelt's efforts to promote peace the platform says:

"We are highly gratified with the efforts of President Roosevelt in promoting the cause of international arbitration, and we rejoice in his call for a second conference at The Hague. We confidently expect that the questions of international law that are now vague or undetermined will find their final solution. We hope that the conference will frame a general treaty of arbitration that may more effectively meet the requirements of the present and future. We will be gratified if the definite and specific matters of national honor and of 'vital interests' shall be substantially modified.

"We earnestly hope that if such a treaty is proposed the treaty making authorities of our government will speedily effect its ratification. We believe that the treaty now in force between the Kingdoms of Denmark and the Netherlands, which is a model of arbitration as presenting the ideal toward which we are moving.

"An international parliament with at least advisory powers as a necessary agency for universal peace is recommended, but it is not deemed expedient for this conference to pass any judgment upon the advisability of organization. The work of the international parliament is commended, especially the efficiency of the American Group of members.

"On the manner of enforcing an arbitral award the platform says:

"We believe that the decrees of the international parliament will be enforced by the power of public sentiment and by the fear of the loss of world respect on the part of any nation against whom an award may be rendered.

"Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger of New York said that it was proposed to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a new national military academy, but if \$1,000,000 could be expended in improving upon the youth of the country, the wastefulness, the senselessness and the uselessness of war a far better result would be attained.

Brief addresses of greeting were made by Dr. H. Chirug of Russia, Count De La Roca of France and Dr. Joé De J. Paul of Venezuela.

GOVE TO SEE HIGGINS.

Brooklyn Republican Statement in Albany.—May Boom Duly.

A delegation of important Republican leaders in Brooklyn, including former Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, Jacob Brenner, John E. Smith and Senators Cooper, Dreacher and Gardner and Assemblyman Dowling went to Albany yesterday to see Gov. Higgins in reference to the feeling which has been expressed by the passage of the bill still awaiting action at his hands.

He will be urged to sign the bill creating two new Municipal Court districts, one in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan, and a couple of other bills, which have been already introduced by the organization. It is also rumored that Mr. Woodruff will tell the Governor that the feeling which has been expressed by the passage of the bill still awaiting action at his hands.

The determination of Russia to occupy Manchuria and to fortify Manchuria was a menace to Japan that has been phenomenally successful at every stage, and has culminated in the most wonderful naval victory ever known.

The ability in statesmanship and in warfare shown by the Japanese dwarfs into insignificance any proof of those qualities shown in the week several European reviews, and the Japanese dwarfs into insignificance any proof of those qualities shown in the week several European reviews.

It would be presumptuous for such persons to advise or to meddle with the very great men of Japan. The blunderous crime that cheated Japan ten years ago ought not to be repeated, indeed, I believe it cannot be repeated, for Japan cannot now be either over-awed or hoodwinked.

She won the victory; let none presume to interfere a second time.

Today Japan displays the primacy of power with only two or three nations. Her moderation in demand can be safely inferred from the wisdom she has shown in all her actions under her constitution. The Eastern question better than any other Power, she can be trusted to act with greater wisdom than those short-sighted Powers whose conduct of ten years ago made it certain that the present war would come.

The whole conduct of Japan shows the very sublimity of patriotism, and I am well persuaded that to the Japanization of Corea and Manchuria, the utilization of her atomic energies will be given for at least a generation.

Let Japan settle the terms of peace without interference.

J. C. C.

NEW YORK, June 2.

LET JAPAN ALONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To the "report of action" which the Japanese of the fruits of her victory over China is due the present war between Japan and Russia.

When China ceded Japan a part of southern Manchuria she paid only a fair indemnity, within a week several European reviews, and the Japanese dwarfs into insignificance any proof of those qualities shown in the week several European reviews.

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